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CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE YEAR 1953.

REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Appended.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: E. A. WRAGG, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a) (b)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: D. G. HATTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a) (b)
D. A. HASNIP, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a) (b) (c)

Clerk Typist: Miss B. M. NOON

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) Advanced Diploma in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1953.

Public Health Department,
Burton Road,
CARLTON.

May, 1954.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my seventh Annual Report upon the health of and the health services available within the Carlton Urban District for the year 1953.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION: 34,750 (estimated mid-year)

(The population shewn in the Registrar General's Preliminary Report upon the Census on 9th April 1951 is 34,246).

BIRTHS.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<u>LIVE</u>	492	255	237
Legitimate	470	244	226
Illegitimate	22	11	11
<u>STILL</u>	13	7	6
Legitimate	13	7	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS: Nil

BIRTH RATE: Live: 13.73 per 1,000 population

Still: 0.36 per 1,000 population

DEATH RATE: 10.79 per 1,000 population (357 deaths)

INFANTILE DEATH RATE: 32.5 per 1,000 live births.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	CARLTON	England and Wales.	160 * Smaller Towns.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	13.73	15.5	15.7
Still Birth Rate " " "	0.36	0.35	0.34
Death Rate " " "	10.79	11.4	11.3
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	32.52	26.8	24.3
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years per 1,000 live births	0.00	1.1	0.9
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1,000 total births (live and still)	2.0	18.23	12.46

As will be seen from the table set out above, the Vital Statistics for the Urban District compare not unfavourably with those for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns.

It will be noted that the two rates for Carlton which are not quite as satisfactory are (i) the birth rate and (ii) the infantile mortality rate which are respectively lower and higher than the rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns. I would add that similar variations occurred during 1952.

BIRTHS.

Whilst there has been a slight increase in the Birth Rate for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns, the rate for Carlton has continued to fall and is 13.73 per 1,000 population as compared with 14.40 for 1952 and 14.68 per 1,000 population for 1951.

The excess of live births (492) over deaths (357) is 135.

Still births during the year totalled 13 as compared with 8 in 1952 and the rate per 1,000 population can, for practical purposes, be regarded as the same as those for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns. The Rate for the year 0.36 as compared with 0.23 per 1,000 population for 1952.

* Towns with an estimated resident population at the 1951 census of 25,000 to 50,000.

DEATHS.

The Death Rate of 10.79 per 1,000 population shows a small increase over that for 1952 when the rate of 10.01 was recorded. The Rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns are 11.4 and 11.3 per 1,000 population respectively.

Causes of Death.

CLASSIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis - respiratory	5	2	7
Tuberculosis - other forms	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasms - stomach	9	5	14
- lung, bronchus	12	3	15
- breast	-	6	6
- uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	13	37
Leukaemia, aleukamia	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	24	31	55
Coronary disease, angina,	32	15	47
Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8
Other heart disease	18	27	45
Other circulatory disease	2	6	8
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	12	4	16
Bronchitis	20	8	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Congenital malformations	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	17	35
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	2	3	5
Suicide	1	3	4
TOTALS	199	158	357

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is slightly higher than that for 1952, being 32.5 per 1,000 related live births. This figure is somewhat higher than the Rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns which are respectively 26.8 and 24.3 per 1,000 related live births.

The two rates last mentioned have shown a small decrease compared with 1952.

The causes of Infantile deaths (i.e. the deaths of children under one year of age) are detailed on the next page and are also the subject of brief comment

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

DEATHS under 1 month of age.		DEATHS between 1 month of age and 1 year of age.	
CAUSE	No.	CAUSE	No.
Birth injuries	2	Acute meningococcal septicaemia	1
Congenital malformations	2	Broncho-pneumonia	1
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	1	Bronchiolitis (one case associated with congenital defect)	2
Heart	1	Cardiac failure (associated with acute gastro-enteritis)	1
Prematurity	5		
	11		5
		16	

There were no deaths of infants under one year of age in illegitimate children and no less than 14 of the 16 deaths occurred in Hospital.

Six of such deaths occurred within twentyfour hours of birth and 4 within a week and it is extremely unlikely that more could have been done to preserve the lives of these infants.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

For the third successive year no deaths of infants under two years occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis, though one child of eight months died from heart failure associated with acute gastro-enteritis.

This is a very different picture as compared with that of some thirty years ago. The Annual Report of a former Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. T Knight) for the year 1919 records three deaths during that year from diarrhoea in children giving a death rate of 8.04 per 1,000 births. The rate for the 148 Smaller Towns was 8.67 per 1,000 births in the same year.

The marked reduction in the rate is accounted for by a number of factors, but notably the introduction of the water carriage system, the valuable work carried on at Child Welfare Centres, the general availability of a 'safe' milk supply and not least, a better understanding of the rules of hygiene by the public generally.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No maternal deaths were recorded.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In the table set out below are given the rates per 1,000 of the civilian population of the corrected notifications of infectious diseases for the Carlton Urban District together with the rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns.

DISEASE	CARLTON U.D.	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Para-typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.81	1.39	1.44
Whooping Cough	2.94	3.58	3.38
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.06	0.14	0.13
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.93	12.36	12.32
Pneumonia	0.21	0.84	0.76
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.00	0.07	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.04	0.04
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.24	0.24
Puerperal Pyrexia *	2.00	18.23	12.46

* Rate expressed per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

With but one exception, namely the rate for Meningococcal infection which is the same as those for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns, the rates of notifications of infectious disease in the Urban District are appreciably less than the comparative rates. This is pleasing and I would add that there is no reason to believe that medical practitioners are failing in their duty to notify cases of infectious disease upon which they are in attendance.

DIPHTHERIA.

One case was originally notified, and was admitted to Hospital as a case of diphtheria, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The numbers of children immunised, especially in the under one year age group, still leave much to be desired. Experience has shown that with the disappearance of the clinical disease, parents are tending to the view that immunisation is becoming less important or even unnecessary. There is also a section of the community holding the opinion that immunisation can without danger be delayed until the child reaches school age.

This trend is not only to be deplored, but is dangerous.

MEASLES.

During the year 345 cases of measles were notified and in the main these cases occurred during the first quarter. They comprised the spread over of the epidemic which prevailed towards the latter end of 1952.

The rate per 1,000 population of the corrected notifications for Carlton for 1953 is 9.93 as compared with 12.36 and 12.32 for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns respectively.

In 1952 the rate was 10.26 per 1,000 population and 8.86 and 8.49 respectively for the Country as a whole and the 160 Smaller Towns. If the several rates are averaged for the two years it will be seen that the incidence of the disease over that period is practically the same in Carlton as elsewhere, and it may be deduced that the epidemic reached its height locally rather sooner than in other parts of the country.

One case of measles was admitted to Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified totalled 28 during the year as compared with 45 in 1952, the rates of notification being respectively 0.81 and 1.30 per 1,000 of the population.

The disease continues to be mild in type and the cases were of sporadic occurrence.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of this disease were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The rate of notification per 1,000 of the population was 2.94 and there were 102 cases compared with 69 in 1952.

The protection of the child population against this disease has not yet been adopted by the County Council, though throughout the Country there are numbers of large authorities who do afford facilities for immunisation against Whooping Cough.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case only of this disease occurred during the year and the rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 2.00 as compared with 18.23 and 12.46 for the Country as a whole and the 160 Smaller Towns respectively.

No cases occurred in 1952 and there was one case in 1951 and two in 1950. The small incidence of the disease in Carlton is a matter for gratification

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case of this disease occurred during 1953. No cases were notified during 1951 or 1952.

INFLUENZA.

The prevalence of the disease never assumed serious proportions during the year. One death from this cause is recorded.

CANCER.

The deaths recorded due to malignant neoplasms total 76 during the year.

This subject was dealt with at some length in last year's report, particularly in relation to lung cancer. Investigations are continuing in to the causes of lung cancer and there now appears to be little doubt that the habit of smoking (more especially cigarettes) is directly concerned. There is, however, equally small doubt that other factors are involved and a complete investigation of the matter is urgently merited.

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the second quarter of the year, as compared with 6 cases in 1952. In neither instance was the cause identified, nor were specimens of suspected foods available for bacteriological examination and in each case diagnosis was made on clinical grounds alone.

TRICHINOSIS.

During the year four cases of this disease came to the notice of the Department.

It is caused by the ingestion of raw or insufficiently cooked meat or meat products (mainly pork) containing viable *Trichinae*. Trichinosis is not often encountered in this country and in fact until 1940 (when an outbreak involving over 500 cases occurred at Wolverhampton) was regarded as rare.

It is, however, particularly common in America and Germany where raw pork products are a popular article of diet.

The most effective method of prevention of infection is adequate cooking of all pork and pork products prior to consumption.

The cases occurring in the district were investigated, but as expected the source of infection was not ascertainable. The incubation period varies from 2 to 28 days (usually 9 days) and thus not only are inquiries rendered difficult, but specimens of suspected foods are rarely if ever available.

All the cases apparently made a good recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been an increase in the number of cases added to the Register during the year. These totalled 35 as compared with 28 in 1952 and 47 in 1951. It should be noted that the additions to the Register include Inward Transfers from other areas.

In the table set out below are given details of the age groups and localisation of the disease in both new cases and deaths.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Resp.		Non-resp		Resp.		Non-resp	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 "	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 24 "	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 34 "	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 44 "	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 54 "	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 59 " and over	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
TOTALS:	21	13	1	-	5	2	-	1
	35				8			

Number on Register 1st January 1953	...	...	...	239
Number added or Restored to Register	...	...	...	35
Number removed from the Register	...	...	...	31
Number on Register 1st January, 1954	...	...	...	243

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the laboratory facilities available to the Authority and are as shewn in the Table below:-

LABORATORY	EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT.
Public Health Laboratory, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests etc.,) Bacteriological examinations of food. Pathological examinations (swabs, sputa, etc.,)
City Analyst's Laboratory, (W.W. Taylor Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C) 1 Regent Street, Nottingham.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests etc.,) Food examinations (bacteriological and chemical) Water Analyses (bacteriological and chemical.

The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory are available free of cost to your Council and are used wherever possible.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Services in the District are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority and there has been no alteration in the facilities afforded. Two Ambulances and a sitter-car are available and are on call within the District and elsewhere for twentyfour hours a day.

Until April 1954 the Ambulance Depot was located in the building formerly accommodating your Council's Health Department, but then moved to the newly erected Depot on Elm Avenue, Carlton.

It is once again mentioned for information and record purposes that all requests for the use of the Ambulance should be made to the County Ambulance Control - Tel. No. 88771 OR IN EMERGENCY "999" may be dialled and the operator asked for County Ambulance Control.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

There was no change during the year in the facilities for Home Nursing provided by the Carlton and District Nursing Association. The Association operates on an agency basis on behalf of the County Council, being administered by a Voluntary Committee. The Nursing Staff is supervised by the Superintendents of the Notts. Nursing Federation.

It should be mentioned that the Male Nurse ceased duty at the end of the year and his place was taken in 1954 by a female nurse.

A list is given below - for the purpose of reference - of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the District Nurses. The information is correct as at May 1954.

Name and Address of Nurse	Telephone No.
Nurse O. A. Haynes, 66 Highfield Drive, Carlton	CARLTON 57352
Nurse G. M. Horney, 6 Maynell Grove, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	NOTTM 61332
Nurse G. J. Shaw, 3 Gill Street, Nottingham.	NOTTM 48188
Nurse B. Barnett, 113 Chandos Street, Netherfield	CARLTON 57354
Nurse E. O'Dell, 40 Honiton Road, Broxtowe Lane Estate, Nottingham.	NOTTM 79612
Nurse H. Wilcox, 166 Valley Road, Carlton	-

The Secretary of the Association is :-

Mrs. H. V. Clough,
The Firs,
Tennyson Avenue,
G E D L I N G.

MEDICAL LOAN DEPOT.

The British Red Cross Society continues to operate a Medical Loan Depot from Highclere House (the building formerly accommodating the Health Department). From the Depot are available on hire for a small charge articles of medical equipment such as bed rests, bed pans, invalid chairs etc., This is a much used and valuable service which is greatly appreciated by those unfortunate persons who resort to it in time of sickness.

The Depot is open for the issue of equipment on the days and at the times shown below:-

TUESDAY: 2.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
FRIDAY: 7.0 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

COUNTY MIDWIVES.

Below is given - also for the purpose of reference - a list shewing the names and addresses together with the telephone numbers of the County Midwives practising in the area.

Name and Address of Midwife.	Telephone No.
Nurse I. Timmis, 3 Crescent Avenue, off Westdale Crescent, Carlton	CARLTON 58942
Nurse E. M. Gunn, 185 Oakdale Road, Carlton	CARLTON 58379
Nurse J. Mitchell, 111 Valley Road, Carlton	CARLTON 58748
Nurse J. Storey AND Nurse E. M. Swingler, 112 Southdale Road, Carlton	CARLTON 57502

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The duties in connection with Immunisation and Vaccination continue to be carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under agreement with the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority and on behalf of that body.

As hitherto, the arrangements have operated most satisfactorily.

At Park House Clinic, Burton Road, Carlton there is a single combined session for Immunisation and Vaccination held on the last Thursday morning each month.

There are also available for residents in the Mapperley area of the Urban District facilities at the Clinic at la Plains Road, Mapperley, the work being carried out after the normal child welfare sessions.

In addition to the above special arrangements protective measures are also available to the public - also free of cost - through the National Health Scheme and are afforded by the usual Medical Attendant.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The subpended Table sets out details of the Immunisation state of school and pre-school children resident within the area who, at any time up to 31st December, 1953, had completed a full course of immunisation.

Age at 31.12.53 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1953	1 - 4 1952 - 49	5 - 9 1948 - 44	10 - 14 1943 - 39	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1949 - 1953	59	1523	1113	113	2808
B. 1948 or earlier	-	-	1561	1537	3098

VACCINATION.

The numbers of successful vaccinations carried out during the year are as follow:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	247	6	13	17	19	302
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	-	-	-	2	42	44
TOTALS	247	6	13	19	61	346

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. SCHOOL CLINIC.

The location and times of the various Clinics and Centres are set out below:-

(1) PARK HOUSE, BURTON ROAD, CARLTON. (Telephone No. Carlton 58540)

(a) <u>School Clinic</u>	Monday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Tuesday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Doctor's Session)
	Thursday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(b) <u>Child Welfare Centre</u>	Monday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks)
	Wednesday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Doctor's Session)
	" ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks)
(c) <u>Ante-Natal Clinic</u>	Wednesday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(d) <u>Post-Natal Clinic</u>	Monday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Every fourth week)

(2) STANDHILL ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.

Child Welfare Centre	Wednesday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks)
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(3) ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MARSHALL HILL DRIVE, MAPPERLEY.

(a) <u>Child Welfare Centre.</u>	Tuesday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon AND 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks in afternoon)
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(b) <u>Ante-Natal Clinic</u>	Saturday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Alternate weeks)
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(Post-Natal cases are seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics)

(4) 1A PLAINS ROAD, MAPPERLEY.

This Child Welfare Centre is available to and is used to an appreciable extent by residents in the Mapperley area of the Carlton Urban District. The Sessions are weekly on Fridays from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. a Doctor being in attendance at each session except that held on the last Friday in the month.

DAY NURSERY.

The County Council has continued to operate a Day Nursery at Conway Road, Carlton, where there are places for 26 children. During 1952 there was an increase made in the charges and this resulted in a reduction in the numbers of children awaiting admission to the Nursery. There is a small waiting list at the present time.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The County Council operates a Home Help Service within the area. It is controlled by a full-time Sub Organiser who is responsible for an area comprising the Urban Districts of Arnold and Carlton and who is based at Park House, Carlton (Tel. No.57151).

The operation of the Scheme remains as in previous years and at the time of writing there are approximately 80 whole-time and part time Helps engaged and some 180 cases weekly are dealt with in the area covered.

The current charges are 2/9d. per hour or £5. 15. 6d. for a week of 42 hours, but according to the financial circumstances of the applicant the whole or part of the cost can be remitted.

For record purposes it is mentioned that the following types of case are dealt with:-

- (1) Maternity cases
- (2) Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the Doctor
- (3) Cases of illness where no other help is available
- (4) The aged and infirm

CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

The position with regard to the care of the chronic sick remains much the same as last year, but there has been additional accommodation provided within the County for the aged.

During the year an additional home for old persons was opened at Mansfield and others at Southwell and Ruddington are due to open in the very near future.

One such home is located at Gedling Manor and provides for 32 old persons and well over half the residents are people from the Carlton Urban District area. It might be mentioned that the average age of the first group of residents was over 81 years.

There is no doubt that this type of residential accommodation serves a most useful purpose. The old people live as a most happy community and are both well fed and cared for; this is an extreme contrast to the distressing circumstances in which aged persons are sometimes found existing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No cases have been dealt with during the year.

The Welfare Officer for the District is:-

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,
Methodist Chapel School Room,
Gedling Road,
CARLTON.

Telephone No. CARLTON 58392.

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S of the A R E A.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Apart from a few houses in the more remote rural parts of the district (which obtain their water supply from tube wells some 100 - 120ft deep) water is obtained from the Nottingham Corporation Water Department.

As hitherto, the supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality and the water is not plumbo solvent.

Referring again to the houses mentioned above as having a well supply it is to be noted that housing development by the Coal Industry Housing Association and development by the Carlton Urban District Council which respectively are nearing completion and to be started this year will reduce materially the distance of the houses from a water main and it may then render the provision of a mains supply a feasible proposition.

For some years past reference has been made in the Annual Report to a private supply in the ownership of British Railways. In the Report for 1952 it was mentioned that owing to an appreciable fall in the water level of the well it had been necessary to instal submersible pumps and temporary rising mains to maintain the supply to the Colwick Locomotive sheds and sidings.

Drinking water is obtained from this source on the premises mentioned and also for the Railway canteen. The water is treated by a drip feed of Chloros into the overhead service and storage tank. Eleven samples have been taken therefrom and, with one exception, proved to be satisfactory on bacteriological examination. The one unsatisfactory sample was taken in mid-year and though regular sampling has continued since that time no further sample has been the subject of an unsatisfactory report.

The Railway Executive - in order to avoid the possibility of contamination - have now had the overhead tank covered in.

One sample was taken from a private well on industrial premises and this proved to be satisfactory bacteriologically.

Four houses only within the area are supplied from a common standpipe.

During the year the following extension of water mains have been made in the area:-

LOCATION	Diameter of pipe			
	3 ins.	4 ins	6 ins.	9 ins.
Phoenix Farm	695	362	100	719
Roslyn Avenue	-	100	-	-
Jessops Lane	3	-	-	-
Coronation Walk	-	259	439	-
Cavendish Avenue	39	-	-	-
St. Michael's Avenue	-	99	-	-
Foxhill Road	-	328	-	-
Digby Avenue	-	133	-	-
TOTALS: (yards lin).	737	1,281	539	719

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The water carriage system is in operation throughout the entire district (with the exception of two or three houses). Sewage drains by gravitation to the Nottingham main carrier in all parts of the district except in Netherfield and Colwick. These areas are low-lying and here the sewage has to be lifted by pumps to the carrier.

During 1953 the following extensions of sewers have been carried out on the Phoenix Farm Estate in connexion with housing development

	Diameter of pipe			Yds. lin
	6 ins	9 ins.	12 ins	TOTAL.
SURFACE WATER	5,309	243	35	5,587
FOUL	4,716	105	-	4,821

In addition two lengths of dyke were culverted (36" pipes) namely between Gedling Road and Vernon Avenue, Gedling - some 190 yds - and a section on the Council's refuse disposal tip in Lambley Lane, this latter being 424 yds. in length.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The weekly collection of refuse has been maintained during the year.

At present there are 4 x 7 cu.yd and 1 x 10 cu.yd refuse collection vehicles, but owing to the very considerable housing development proceeding in the district, in order to maintain a weekly collection it will no doubt be necessary to augment the fleet of vehicles either by providing an additional lorry or by obtaining vehicles of larger capacity when the existing ones become due for replacement.

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Lambley Lane, Gedling.

Salvage - so far as is practicable - is kept separate from the refuse during collection and is carried in trailers attached to the refuse vehicles.

There was a falling off during the year of the amount of salvage collected, but quantities have increased during 1954 and every effort is being made (including the showing of films at local Cinemas) further to increase the yield. It might also be mentioned that the Mills have agreed to accept allpaper etc., salvaged by the Authority.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Below and on the Page following are set out extracts from the Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1953. Details are also provided as to the number of samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1953

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling
Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

GRADE	No. of samples taken	Complied	Failed to comply
PASTEURISED	260	249	11
STERILISED	52	52	-
TOTALS:	312	301	11

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 870

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2,654

2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 132

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 298

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 52

4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 524

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 396 #

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 83

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(i) By owners 58 #

(ii) By Local Authority in default of the Owners 14 #

Includes notices outstanding from 1952.

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	65
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices:-	
(i) By Owners	47 *
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the owners	23 *

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV
Abatement of Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	26
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	114
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	29
(d) Particulars of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	1

* Includes notices outstanding from 1952.

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.
Abatement of Overcrowding (Continued)

- (e) Any other particulars in respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to comment.

For a number of years there has been but little variation in the number of known cases of overcrowding, but it is doubtful whether the known information reflects the true position.

As at 31st December 1953, 1944 applications for housing accommodation were lodged with the Housing Department. The figure includes applications from persons resident outside Carlton, tenants of houses within the District and those for old persons bungalows.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year was:-

(a) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	124
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	197 ^a

The number of Post War houses erected is therefore:-

(a) by the Local Authority	:	Permanent	...	...	880
	:	Prefabricated	...	...	100
	:	Temporary hutments	...	...	10
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	537 ^b
TOTAL :					<u>1,527</u>

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on Register 1953	...	117
Number of Inspections	...	71
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...	13
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	...	13
Number of prosecutions instituted during the year	...	Nil
Number of inspections of outworkers premises	...	Nil

^a Includes 116 houses erected by the Coal Industry Housing Association
(72 on the Valley Road, Carlton site
(44 on the Phoenix Farm, Gedling site.

^b Includes 5 conversions

CONCLUSION.

A study of the report leads one to assume that the Health of the District has remained very satisfactory. Once again infectious disease has been exceptionally low in incidence. There was a "spill over" of measles from the previous year giving a good number of cases in the first quarter but the rest of the year has been remarkably free from infectious cases.

Once again I can record with pleasure the fact that no case of Diphtheria has been recorded and the efforts at obtaining a satisfactory level of immunisation have been maintained. The case for immunisation must be stressed to the limit for already parents are tending to adopt the argument that there is no case for immunisation as the disease has disappeared. This fallacy could be disastrous.

The vaccination state of the younger generation has been maintained, but in view of modern conditions this could be vastly improved.

Once again I would like to stress the urgency of adequate housing especially for medical and social emergency cases. With the present cost of medical treatment together with all other expenses involved I would urge that adequate housing should be a priority for these cases. I would stress in this category the housing of the tuberculous.

There have been statements made that the medical profession is winning this war against tuberculosis. These statements are based upon the fact that the death rate for this disease is being reduced. Until this condition is cured, a reduction in the death rate means that more cases are in existence and the opportunity for spread of the disease is increased. As new cases are being notified throughout this country at the rate of about 800-900 per week, it is essential that all preventive measures must be utilised and probably one of the most important of these is adequate housing. It is useless to spend hundreds of pounds upon attempted cures if the affected case has to return to inadequate and bad housing conditions.

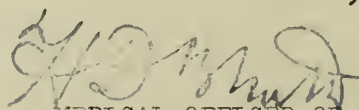
A survey of old property in Carlton was submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector during the year and this entailed a vast amount of work by the Sanitary Inspectors. With the rehousing of the inhabitants of this property there should be a considerable improvement in health in the District and it is urged that a start should be made on the clearance of some of the "eyesores" which exist in this District.

As in previous reports, I would stress the urgency of the care of the aged. The provision of old peoples homes is a responsibility of the County Welfare Department, but cases are continually referred to the Health Department by the relatives of old people where such relatives are unable to cope with the problem. The provision of old peoples bungalows has provided a very useful relief but where an old person requires "care and attention" the problem becomes very difficult. The "border line" case between the old peoples home and the hospital case is the bugbear of the General Practitioner and the Health Department. No satisfactory solution has yet been provided for such old people.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee I express my sincere thanks for all the help and encouragement I have received during the year. In these remarks I would include the Officers and Staff of the other Departments of the Council. Finally I wish to express my gratitude to the Staff of the Health Department for their help and assistance thereby enabling a satisfactory year to be attained.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Year ending 31st December, 1953.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	NATURE OF SAMPLES.			Adulterated or Sub-standard.	Result of Analysis & Examination (Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples).	Proceedings, if any, taken in respect of Adulterated and or Sub-Standard Samples.
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst.	Tested			
Butter	1	1	-	-		
Chocolate Easter Eggs	1	1	-	-		
Coconut Marshmallows	1	1	-	-		
Cooking Fat	1	1	-	-		
Flour, Self Raising	1	1	-	-		
Flour, Plain	1	1	-	-		
Gin	1	1	-	-		
Ice Cream	5	5	-	-		
Lemon Curd	1	1	-	-		
Margarine	1	1	-	-		
Meat Pudding	1	1	-	-		
Milk	281	-	281	25	The 25 sub-standard samples were found to be very slightly deficient in milk solids due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Milk, Condensed	1	1	-	-		
Oil of Peppermint	1	1	-	-		
Tablets, B.P.	1	1	-	-		
Peppermint Cordial	1	1	-	-		
Pepper, White	1	1	-	-		
Plum Pudding	1	1	-	-		
Potted Beef	2	2	-	-		
Raisins	1	1	-	-		
Raspberries in Syrup	1	1	-	-		
Rice	1	1	-	-		
Salmon Paste	1	1	-	-		
Sardines	1	1	-	-		
Sausage, Beef	1	1	-	-		
Sausage, Pork	3	3	-	-		
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1	-	-		
Sponge Mixture	2	2	-	-		
Sweets	1	1	-	-		
Tea	2	2	-	-		
Toffee Rice Pops	1	1	-	-		
Vinegar	1	1	-	-		
Whisky	1	1	-	-		
TOTALS :	321	40	281	27		

Taken up with manufacturers. Stocks re-labelled.

Caution

Basic ingredient rice. Misdescribed on label as maize. The sample was not vinegar, but consisted of Acetic Acid diluted with water and coloured with caramel.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my eighth Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector upon the work carried out within the District during the year 1953.

As will be seen from the Summary of Inspections and Visits on the next page an appreciable part of the time of the Inspectorial Staff continues to be devoted to housing duties. A survey of the old houses in the Carlton Ward of the district was carried out during the year and a report thereon submitted to the Health and Sanitary Committee at the July meeting.

A review of the 'Means of Escape in Case of Fire' in factories was commenced during 1953 and will be proceeded with - as time permits - until the whole of the factory premises in the district have been dealt with.

The supervision of food premises and shops received somewhat less attention than has been customary, owing to the pressure of other duties, but experience shows that the occupiers generally maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene.

I would add that no part of the duties carried out by the Department was neglected and details of the ground covered are given under individual headings in the body of the report.

COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints (written and verbal) received during the year totalled 1,279. All such complaints were investigated with a minimum of delay and dealt with as circumstances merited. In 1952 there were 1,378 complaints recorded, which figure was somewhat above the annual average.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

On the next page a table is set out shewing details of the inspections and visits which totalled 7,196.

In extension of the information supplied to the Medical Officer of Health - and included in his Report - particulars are given on Pages 25 and 26 of Notices served etc., during the year.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Housing (Primary inspections)	1,166
(Secondary inspections)	1,488
Overcrowding	53
Temporary dwellings	50
Verminous premises	68
Stables and Pig Stys	224
Animals and poultry	14
Smoke abatement	129
Drainage	614
Infectious diseases	69
Refuse Accumulations	11
Dustbins	1,079

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises ...	12
--	----

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Inspections of Meat Shops	28
" " Other Food Shops and Food Vehicles ...	150
" " Food Manufacturing Premises	15
" " Bakehouses	36
" " Fish and Chip Shops	10
" " Ice-cream Premises	2
" " Licensed Premises	22
Food Inspection	125

<u>SAMPLING.</u> Milk	21
Ice Cream	30
Other Foods	3
Water	23

<u>STORAGE OF PETROLEUM</u>	98
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<u>NOTES. COUNTY COUNCIL ACT.</u> Music and Dancing Licences	80
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<u>RODENT CONTROL</u>	578
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<u>RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS.</u>	75
--	----

<u>SHOPS ACT.</u> (Routine and secondary inspections) ...	37
---	----

<u>FACTORIES ACT.</u> Factories with mechanical power ...	68
" without mechanical power	3
Outworkers premises	-

<u>OLD METAL DEALERS ORDER</u>	3
---------------------------------------	---

<u>OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS</u>	813
--	-----

TOTAL : 7,196

The recorded numbers of inspections shown against certain headings above e.g. "inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises" - "routine and secondary inspections under Shops Act" are small, but it pointed out that such premises have been visited in connection with other duties and though multi-purpose inspections have been carried out they are recorded under one heading only.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

(a) INFORMAL NOTICES.		(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.53	(b) Served	(c) TOTAL	(d) Complied with	(e) Outstanding as at 1.1.54.
<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>		96	462	558	484	74
TO:	Repair roofs	37	135	172	136	36
	Repair or renew eaves gutters or downspouts	14	70	84	65	19
	Repair or renew defective windows...	16	62	78	68	10
	Repair or renew defective floors	8	62	70	52	18
	Repair or renew defective fireplaces	12	32	44	37	7
	Repair or renew defective washing coppers	-	10	10	9	1
	Repair or renew defective sinks and sink wastes	2	20	22	20	2
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings	20	104	124	99	25
	Other defects	8	77	85	67	18
TO: Cleanse		-	3	3	3	-
TO: Repair or renew		20	120	140	134	6
TO: Cleanse		1	7	8	6	2
TO: Repair or renew		3	60	63	51	12
TO: Repair or repave		1	7	8	7	1
TO: Cleanse premises		-	10	10	9	1
TO: Remove		1	-	1	1	-
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable, insufficient or defective		2	5	6	4	2
Improperly kept		-	9	9	9	-
Repair or renew		6	18	24	23	1
Cleansing of		-	-	-	-	-
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES.</u>						
<u>DRAINS.</u>						
<u>YARD PAVING.</u>						
<u>VERMIN &c.</u>						
<u>ACCUMULATIONS</u>						
<u>FACTORIES.</u>						
<u>ANIMALS.</u>						
<u>WATER SUPPLY.</u>						
<u>YARDS.</u>						

(b) FORMAL NOTICES.

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.53.	(b) Served 1953	(c) TOTAL (a) and (b)	(d) Complied with	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1.1.54.
<u>NOTICES under PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>						
Section 93 (i) Houses	1	-	1	1	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 39 Drainage	3	36	39	25	13	1
45 Sanitary Conveniences	3	28	31	22	9	-
56 Paving	-	1	1	-	1	-
<u>NOTICES UNDER NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951</u>						
Section 102 Drainage	-	1	1	1	-	-
<u>NOTICES under HOUSING ACT, 1936.</u>						
Section 9.	16	83	99	58	14	27

Informations Laid ... Nil
 Work done after informations laid Nil
 Work done after Justices' Order ... Nil

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Authority operates a municipal dustbin scheme, the cost of which is borne from the General Rate Fund. It has continued to function most satisfactorily and during the financial year 1953/54 cost the equivalent of a 1.73d. rate as compared with a figure of 1.88d. for the previous year.

During the year 1953, 1300 dustbins were supplied to houses within the area.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The list set out below gives particulars as to the quantities and types of foods examined during the year which were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	27	lbs.
Bread	...	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	"
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cereal Foods	...	...	...	...	45	"
Cheese	...	...	...	...	8	"
Chocolate and sugar confectionery					$6\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	2	"
Cream	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Egg, Liquid frozen	...	...	...	...	84	"
Fruit, dried	...	...	...	...	100	"
Golden syrup	...	...	...	...	2	"
Jellies	...	...	...	...	3	"
Meat	...	...	...	...	$2,123\frac{1}{2}$	"
Salt	...	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sausage	...	...	...	...	$122\frac{1}{2}$	"
Fish (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$13\frac{3}{4}$	"
Fruit (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$705\frac{1}{2}$	"
Meat and ham (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$182\frac{1}{2}$	"
Milk (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$39\frac{3}{4}$	"
Soup (tinned)	...	...	...	...	5	"
Tomatoes (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$473\frac{3}{4}$	"
Vegetables (tinned)	...	...	...	...	$69\frac{1}{4}$	"
TOTAL:					$4,070\frac{5}{4}$	lbs

FOOD PREMISES.

During the year 263 inspections were made of premises in which food is sold or prepared or stored for sale. In addition 125 visits were made in connexion with the examination of food.

The goodwill between the Department and tradespeople has been maintained and little cause for complaint has been found in connection with the standard of hygiene maintained in food premises.

Details are set out on the next page of the Notices served, etc., during the year.

FOOD PREMISES.

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH etc.

Type of Premises	Outstanding as at 1. 1. 53	Served	Total	Complied with	Outstanding as at 1. 1. 54.
Meatshops	1	-	1	1	-
Bakehouses	4	3	7	7	-
Other Food Shops	14	3	17	17	-
TOTALS:	19	6	25	25	-

The food premises within the area total 300 and details of the types of business are set out below:-

Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11
Grocers	...	...	...	...	125
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	37
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	9
Fish and Chip shops	...	...	...	...	15
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	13
Sweet shops	...	...	...	...	30
Cafes	...	...	...	...	10
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	4
Wine and Spirit shops	...	...	...	...	5
					<u>300</u>

There are 128 premises registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, Section 14 and details of the types of premises are set out below:-

Manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	1
Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	108
Preparation of meat products	...	...	...	19
TOTAL:				<u>128</u>

ICE CREAM.

Twentyeight samples of ice-cream - as sold for human consumption - were taken during the year and all were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, for bacteriological examination.

The samples were classified by the Bacteriologist as set out in the table below and the fact that no sample was placed in either Grade III or Grade IV is very satisfactory. In this connection it might be mentioned that the greater part of the ice-cream now sold in the district is produced by the larger firms, whose resources are such that strict bacteriological control is possible throughout the process of manufacture and thus a uniformly high bacteriological standard can be expected.

There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream now operating in the district and almost all the ice cream sold by retail in the area is pre-packed .

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING OF SAMPLES OF ICE-CREAM.				
TOTAL of samples taken	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV.
28	25	3	-	-

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of dairies (other than dairy farms) and distributors registered with the Authority as at 31st December, 1953 were:-

DAIRIES	...	...	...	...	...	14
DISTRIBUTORS	...	...	...	...	...	57

In the "Summary of Inspections and Visits" on Page 24 the number of inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises is shown as 12. It is pointed out that though this figure would appear to be small, adequate supervision of the premises is given as they are visited in connection with other duties (e.g. Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act etc.,) and such visits are recorded under one heading only.

Details are set out below, for information, as to the number of licences in operation at the end of the year and issued under the Regulations specified:-

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised)
Milk Regulations, 1949 - 1953.

(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	40

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	23
(b) Accredited Milk	...	...	...	Nil

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION.

There were 21 samples of milk taken for examination during the year and details of the reports thereon by the Bacteriologist are set out below in table form.

The Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council also took 312 samples of milk for examination (pasteurised and sterilised milk) and details are provided in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Number of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
15	15	-	15	-

TUBERCULIN TESTED "PASTEURISED" MILK

Number of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
4	3	1 \approx	4	-

\approx This sample did not fail the test to a serious extent and the Bacteriologist stated that the tests with the unincubated control suggested that at least part of the high reading might have been due to chemical contamination. The cause was not definitely traced, but "spot" tests of the rubber washers on the bottling machine gave a positive reaction indicative of the presence of phenolic compounds.

STERILISED AND "TUBERCULIN TESTED" (STERILISED) MILK.

Designation	No. of samples taken	Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed
STERILISED	1	1	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED (STERILISED)	1	1	-

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Authority operates a scheme under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 11 and half the cost of such scheme - subject to certain conditions being satisfied - is recoverable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There is a Rodent Operator employed on a full-time basis and the Scheme during 1953 - the first complete year of operation - has proved most satisfactory.

Some 200 infestations were dealt with and details thereof are set out below. Test baitings of the sewers in the area were carried out during the year and were followed by treatments in the isolated cases where infestations were found to exist.

In addition to the visits made for the foregoing purposes 947 visits were made in connection with the survey of premises.

INFESTATIONS DEALT WITH.

	TYPE OF PREMISES.				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business	TOTAL
RATS	1	146	-	32	179
MICE	2	18	-	1	21
TOTALS	3	164	-	33	200

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

As compared with the years before the War, Sunday trading is carried on to a much less extent and very few shops remain open in the evenings as long as is permitted by the general closing hours.

Thirty-seven visits were paid under the Shops Act and in 2 cases Notices relating to the Closing of the shops for weekly half-holiday was not displayed. Notices were subsequently provided by the occupiers.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

The number of cases dealt with during 1953 has been the highest for some years and totalled 118.

In 3 cases general information was given and in the remaining 115 instances information as to the correct rents chargeable was supplied

It was found in 4 cases that tenants were paying less than the "recoverable" rent, the weekly amounts involved varying from 3d. to 1/1d.

Overcharges of rent occurred in 3 cases, the several amounts being 1d, 4d and 1/2d. weekly and overpayments of rent recoverable by the tenants amounted to £14.2.5d.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

This matter has continued to receive attention and 129 visits or observations were made during the year. A considerable amount of time has been devoted to one particular boiler installation from which periodically serious grit emissions have occurred. A satisfactory solution has not yet been found, but the firm concerned is giving willing co-operation and the provision of grit extractors is under consideration.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951 - Section 78.
Music, Singing and Dancing Licences.

Up to 31st December, 1953, 23 licences and 4 occasional licences had been granted.

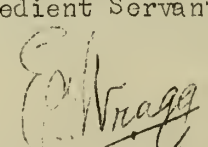
It was mentioned in last year's report that it had been necessary to request the execution of work at 19 premises and that such work had been completed in 7 instances. When the renewal of licences was under review (in February 1954) the Authority resolved to refuse the issue of licences until the whole of the work required to be carried out had been completed and at the time of writing work is outstanding in 1 case only.

I desire to place on record that the fullest co-operation has been afforded both by the Police and the Nottinghamshire County Council Fire Prevention Department in connection with these duties.

I should, in conclusion, like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their support, for the advice and assistance so willingly afforded by the Officers of the Council and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and efficient service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,


Chief Sanitary Inspector.

